



FRIDAY EVENING, MAR. 1, 1895.

SOME of the Northern jingoists and filibusters who are now favoring a few rebels in Cuba in their effort to secede from Spain, ask, "why should the Spanish monarchy any longer exercise authority over the people of the radiant island?" And yet when the people of the entire South rose as one and tried to secede from a government that denied them their constitutional rights, these same Northern annexationists and their fathers, with the aid of all the rest of the world, beat them down with shot and shell and starved the worn out survivors into submission. But times change, and none can change with them quicker than the men referred to.

In THE President reads the Washington newspapers, which is doubtful, and has perused the accounts of the proceedings of the court in the case of Taylor vs. Chase, now being tried there, contained therein, he may be induced to think that instead of bringing a negro from Kansas to fill the most lucrative office in the District of Columbia, he would have done better if he had appointed to the place some good and true white democratic resident of the District. But it is well remembered that he has said that negroes should be appointed, not for fitness, but that the negro element of the country's population may be recognized.

ONE of the few things done by the Senate of the Congress that will adjourn next Monday, was its passage of a resolution to pay Colonel Ainsworth the cost to which he was subjected by his successful defense of the charge that he was responsible for the Ford's Theatre accident. That that charge was not only groundless, but was utterly absurd, is demonstrated by the fact that the Colonel was constantly going in and out of the building himself, which he certainly would not have done if he had not been assured that he ran no risk in so doing.

OF ALL the industries in the country, none has suffered more than that of steel rail making. Possibly the reason is anti-railroad legislation, both State and national, which, as railroad companies are composed of business men, prevents them from building any more railroads until they are assured that those they already own will not be taken from them.

THE Confederate Camp of Charlottesville has followed the example of those of Winchester, Lynchburg and Orange, and protested against the abnormal proposition that ex-Confederates should not only dance upon the very grave of the cause for which they fought, and for which their fathers and brothers died, but help to pay the fiddler.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The story which has been floating around in the newspapers for some weeks that a deserted first wife of John McCaffery, the dead millionaire of Chicago, had been found, is now confirmed. Mr. Charles F. T. Beale, an attorney of Georgetown, made the discovery that Mrs. McCaffery, the mother of the five children referred in John McCaffery's will, is living. He found her in New York, where she was employed as a housekeeper. At first she refused to say anything about her past life, the treatment received from her late husband still ranking in her mind, and his desertion of her being still unforgotten. She wanted, however, to hear of her children, three of whom had been found, leaving two still unheard of. Two daughters, one fifty and the other thirty-two years of age, and one son were brought over to Georgetown, and on Tuesday last their mother met them for the first time in 48 years and the occasion was made one of great rejoicing. The recognition was mutual and complete. The resemblance between the daughters and mother is very great. McCaffery deserted his wife in 1845, soon after he came to this country from Ireland, taking his children with him. He went west, but left his children at a boarding house in this city where they received a good education, but never saw their father after he went away. Two of the girls married while the boys drifted around to hunt their fortunes. Another girl, Nancy, who, when the family came to America from Ireland, was left in that country on account of sickness, came over after McCaffery's desertion of her mother. Mrs. McCaffery never knew that this daughter had left Ireland until a short time ago. It is thought she is married and living in Kansas City. The youngest daughter married a Mr. Shipley and is living in Maryland, and the other married a Mr. Austin and resides in Pennsylvania. One of the sons has been located and brought here, but the whereabouts of the other is unknown. He is supposed to have enlisted in the army and gone west. McCaffery seems to have been several times married. His second wife died a few years ago at Alexandria. Going west McCaffery took up his abode at Chicago. He amassed money in grain speculation and married a third time. His wealth accumulated during his stay of nearly a quarter of a century in the western metropolis and passed the millionaire mark. Upon his death a year ago it was discovered for the first time that he had children by three different wives. His first wife he thought was dead, but

by the terms of his will five years were allowed to hunt up the children of his first wife.

The Senate went into executive session about noon for the purpose of clearing up the executive calendar as much as possible. Soon after the doors were closed Mr. Faulkner asked that the nomination of Wm. L. Wilson of West Virginia, to be Postmaster General, be considered. There was no objection and the nomination was confirmed without opposition and the President notified.

The case of Alfred Tinsley, nominated to be Postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., was then called up, and Mr. Kyle at once made the point of no quorum against it. The Committee's report was unanimous against confirmation, and the Senate, after Mr. Kyle's speech, rejected the nomination by a vote of 41 to 13.

The statue of General Grant presented to Congress by the G. A. R. for erection in the statutory hall of the Capitol, is such a ridiculous caricature that Congress will not accept it, and it has been boxed up to be sent off.

It is rumored at the Capitol to-day that the resolution allowing Justice Jackson of the U. S. Supreme Court to resign will be passed, and that Secretary Carlisle will take his place, that Secretary Lamont will be transferred to the head of the Treasury Department, and that Congressman Tracy of New York will be made Secretary of War.

The bill which the President vetoed and which the House passed over his veto yesterday was one to repeal the pension of an ex-Confederate who was wounded by a shot from the federal army, the only Confederate who draws a pension for a wound received in the war between the States, and who obtained that pension by a fraud.

To a gentleman who had a talk with him this morning the President said that while he had his own views in respect of silver coinage he was not opposed to an international conference on the subject and would favor it to the extent of his power, and in the appointment of conferees would select men from all three parties.

If congressmen can be believed, all hope for the passage of the Arlington Bridge bill at this session need not yet be abandoned, though the call is close, as Congress must adjourn at noon on Monday. As stated in this correspondence yesterday evening, the bill has been favorably reported in the Senate and promises have been made by the managers of that body that it will be called up and if so passed.

Influential members of the House have likewise promised that they will do their best to have it taken up in that body also. But with all this, few will be disappointed if the bill should fail.

General Sickles said this morning that if the President had tendered the Postmaster Generalship to Senator Hill he would have declined it, but the offer would have showed the party that Mr. Cleveland was disposed to reconcile the differences that exist in it, and would have been applauded him therefor, but he allowed the opportunity to escape.

The last day, except one, of the triennial of the National Council of Women opened this morning with the presentation of a memorial by the American Proportional Representation League by Miss Carrie Lane Chapman Cott, sub-mitting resolutions in favor of proportional representation. Frances E. W. Harper, of Pennsylvania, a colored woman, ridiculed those people who cried negro supremacy and mentioned the refusal of some of her race in Chicago recently to sing "My Country 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty." "I do not agree with them in the reason for that refusal," said Mrs. Harper. "Your people are my people, your God my God." In continuing the discussion Miss G. Snow, of Utah, maintained that the Mormonism represented practically nothing of physical force, being based on principles of morality and justice, but now, through restrictions imposed by the new conditions of affairs, this state of things had changed. Miss Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone, said that years ago fifty members of Congress were asked to give their opinion of woman suffrage, and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, answered that he was opposed to woman suffrage because it would affect the present relations between husband and wife. (Great laughter and loud applause.)

The indications are that the President expects to go to North Carolina on a fishing and ducking trip immediately after the adjournment of Congress. The light house tender Violet, upon which his earlier trips were made, has been ordered to leave Baltimore to-morrow and come to Washington, where she should arrive Monday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. H. Clay Otley died quite suddenly of pneumonia at his home, near Philomont, on Wednesday morning in 51st year of his age.

Dr. Henry Tiedmann died at Greenfield, the mountain home of General H. Dilger, his son-in-law, near Front Royal, on the 26th ultimo, aged 82 years.

Mr. Gray Boulware died in Topeka, Kan., February 14, of paralysis, in his 73rd year. Mr. Boulware was a well-known citizen of Caroline county in former days.

T. R. Leary's barn, near Amissville, Rappahannock county, was burned down Wednesday night. He lost all of his feed and farming utensils and just had time to save his live stock.

Judge T. R. Betts, formerly of Northumberland county, died in Missouri recently. He served through the war with Stonewall Jackson and was a zealous member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows' and Ancient Order United Workmen's fraternities.

The lands of the Buffalo River Soapstone Company, of Nelson county, were sold last week and bought in by 12 parties interested at \$7,000, all conflicting interests having been harmonized, the sale being a formal one for purposes of reorganization.

The efforts to revive the Virginia oleomargarine law of 1892 succeeded in Norfolk yesterday to the extent of sending on to the grand jury some half dozen cases of alleged violation of said law, both the oleomargarine manufacturers and the dairymen of the county being represented by counsel in the preliminary hearing.

Mrs. Margaret Moore, eighty years of age, died at the residence of Mr. Henry Shacklett, in Harrisonburg, Monday evening. The death of Mrs. Moore was quite sudden. While sitting in her room a few minutes before her death she remarked to her sister that the room was uncomfortably warm, and got up from her seat to open the door, and a few minutes later she was a corpse.

The town of Salem, Wis., is wildly excited to-day over the discovery of natural gas. The town is filled with speculators, but the farmers refuse to sell the land.

SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The United States Senate yesterday passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, including the item appropriating over \$5,000,000 for sugar bounties, and the provision for a commission to represent the United States at an international monetary conference. It was expected that a further contest would be made against the sugar bounty payments, but the reserved vote was not insisted upon.

A night session was held, at which Mr. Chandler consumed the greater part of the time in discussing elections in several democratic States. He personally arraigned many democratic Senators. He stirred up the hornet's nest with his speech upon "Recent Election Methods of the Democratic Party." Mr. Chandler began his remarks by taking up the election of a number of democratic Senators. Concerning the election of Mr. Murphy, Mr. Chandler did not question its legislative regularity, but declared that it was wrought about by a gerrymander and various forms of electioneering, in which he indicated that the then Governor and present senior Senator from New York was concerned. As to the seat now occupied by Mr. Roach Mr. Chandler declared it would be filled by a republican if there had not been the basest manipulation in the North Dakota Legislature, in which the Speaker of the House and his confederates had participated. He then took up the investigation which the Senate began as to the private record of Mr. Roach. Mr. Chandler closed with a reference to Mr. Gorman's recent figure of speech that "a bow of promise" for democracy was in the sky, which, said the New Hampshire Senator, was merely a flash from the lower region.

Mr. Hill was at once on his feet when Chandler closed. The New York Senator said the Senate had just witnessed an extraordinary spectacle. The Senator from New Hampshire had been proceeding through the courtesy of the Senate. He had evidently something on his stomach and it was necessary to get rid of the offensive bile. "But the spectacle that this Senator has presented to-night—indulging in coarse statements against brother Senators—do him no good and will do his party no good," said Mr. Hill vehemently.

"I hope the Senator will proceed," Mr. Chandler interposed. "I have been trying for two years to draw you out on New York election methods." "And you have drawn me out," answered Mr. Hill, "and before I am through you may conclude it might have been well not to draw me out."

Mr. Hill took up the references Mr. Chandler had made to Mr. Murphy and reviewed in detail the political charges of New York State up to the election of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Hill turned his attention to Mr. Chandler's reference to Mr. Roach. He (Hill) would have forgiven the attack on New York or on Hon. John Martin. "But," he said, "I can never forgive the cruel, mean, contemptible, malicious attack on Senator Roach." Mr. Hill referred ironically to Mr. Chandler's statement that he spoke of the subject with regret. He would as soon expect thymia in pouncing on its victim to pause with regret. And yet the New Hampshire Senator had "spewed out" the miserable and contemptible attack. Then turning to Mr. Chandler, he added: "We all remember the course of our friend Chandler at that time in going to Florida and stealing that State from the democracy."

There was a tumultuous demonstration in the gallery at this point, lasting half a minute. The Vice President rapped vehemently for order, and then warned the spectators that the galleries would be cleared if the demonstration was repeated."

Mr. Martin then replied to Mr. Chandler's reference to him. Mr. Martin said no honest man had ever questioned his right to his seat. No man ever charged that he bought his seat in the Senate, but could the Senator from New Hampshire say as much? If one-half was true that was charged against the Senator from New Hampshire, "instead of being in the United States Senate he should be in the penitentiary." Instead of the eagles that had represented the great State of New Hampshire, "a buzzard had taken their place."

Mr. Frye at once arose and called Mr. Martin to order, and he took his seat. Mr. Frye withdrew his call, but Mr. Hoar at once renewed it, saying he would withdraw it if Mr. Martin would withdraw his objectionable words.

"I cannot withdraw them," said Mr. Martin, "I mean no offense to the Senator, but it is only strong language that will meet some situations."

There was further discussion as to whether Mr. Martin should be allowed to proceed. He finally went on, withdrawing the objectionable words, although he said he could never change his mind as to their application to the Senator from New Hampshire.

This closed the exciting event, and at 12:25 the Senate adjourned after passing the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

In the House fifty-four bills passed by the Senate were disposed of, most of them being of minor importance. The Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the Washington and Marlboro Railroad Company to extend its tracks into the District of Columbia were passed. The President's veto of the bill for a pension for Hiram Rea was sustained. The Senate bill to regulate the deductions from the gross tonnage of vessels for the purpose of determining the net tonnage (which forms the basis of port charges) was passed, and several conference reports in bills of minor importance were agreed to. The House also again refused to take up the Williams Settlement contested election case, and after passing a few bills relating to the District of Columbia, adjourned.

THE INSURANCE WAR.—The fight that has been raging quietly in Richmond for some time between the Southeastern Tariff Association and the fire insurance companies that are not in the association, will take an interesting turn to-day. The local board of underwriters was recently reorganized on a more liberal basis than it had previously rested upon, and efforts were made to bring back into fellowship those agencies that had drawn out. This proved futile, and the board has decided to waive all non-operating companies at March 1. This means that the underwriters will not cut on each other, but that they will meet the cuts of non-board companies.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold at a guarantee. It cures incipient consumption. It is the best cough cure. 25c, 50c and \$1. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is said the Pope is about to condemn the Primrose League of England. A decisive engagement with the Colombian insurgents is expected this week.

Appropriations by the Fifty-third Congress will aggregate one billion dollars.

The Michigan democrats yesterday adopted a one-plank platform—for free coinage.

Emperor William has conferred upon Emperor Francis Joseph the rank of field-marshal-general in the German army.

Admiral Buller, of the British navy, has succeeded Admiral Freeman in command of the China Station. The Japs are evacuating the advanced positions about Wei-Hai-Wei.

Acting upon the advice of a committee of the Church of the Epiphany, from which he was removed by Archbishop Corrigan, Rev. Dr. Burtwell will appeal to the Pope for reinstatement.

At Atlanta yesterday, Judge Lumpkin granted an injunction asked for by the Seaboard Air Line Company against the Southern Railway Company in the boycott alleged to be instituted by the latter.

Miss Washburn, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Abiel Washburn, for many years rector of Calvary Church, in Fourth avenue, was arrested on a charge of shoplifting in New York yesterday.

The discovery that John McCaffery, the eccentric millionaire of Chicago, had a wife in Maryland, will cause extensive complications in the titles to Chicago property in which he was a heavy dealer.

Lee Roy Fernald, who murdered his mother in their home in East Lebanon, Me., and after setting the building on fire, ran to an attic to await death in the flames, was yesterday found dead in his cell in the jail. Le Roy was insane.

The baseball season will open on April 18th. Pfeffer, who had been expelled from the league has been expelled on the payment of a fine of \$500. A schedule has been adopted and Washington plays its first game in Boston.

The Spanish troops are said to be pursuing the Cuban insurgents with great vigor, and it is thought the insurrection will soon be quelled. None of the expeditions which it is alleged would start for Cuba this week have left port.

Seth A. Crane, of New York, was engaged to marry Miss Belle Benson, of Chicago. When the lady confessed she loved Allen L. Howard, Crane released her and she married Howard. The marriage created much talk in Chicago.

The joint library committee of the House and Senate decided yesterday to reject the statue of Gen. Grant, presented to the government by the Grand Army of the Republic. It was decided that the statue was not a correct representation of Gen. Grant.

Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian ambassador to Austria, has been appointed Russian minister of foreign affairs in succession to the late M. de Giers. The prince was governor of Bulgaria before the election of Prince Alexander, of Battenberg.

Bishop Cox, of Western New York, has inhibited the Rev. J. Spencer Turner, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, in Rochester, from conducting services, the trouble being caused by the high ritual practiced by Father Turner.

Being somewhat run down in health and wearied from his work in Congress, Mr. Wilson will rest for some time, probably for a month, before assuming the duties of Postmaster General. Part of his vacation will be passed in West Virginia and part of it in visiting friends elsewhere.

Two farmers from Texas, one of whom had a big revolver conveniently tucked away in the leg of his boot, and who said they had come to get money from "green goods" men, were yesterday arrested in Jersey City, together with a sixteen-year-old lad who acted as "steerer."

SLATTERY IN SAVANNAH.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Slattery lectured to six hundred women in Odd Fellows' Hall, Savannah. She and her husband were escorted to the hall by officers. Many of the ladies at the lecture were escorted to the hall by their husbands. Police were stationed on the square on which the hall fronts and on the streets. Last night Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded to its limit, and many were turned away. On all sides men were heard saying that they were ready for the mob. Outside the hall the entire police force, with the exception of a few men scattered through the audience, were distributed all over the hall. The police kept continually on the move, and no crowd was allowed to congregate near the building. Inside the hall there was a scene of enthusiasm. Slattery received an ovation, and throughout his lecture he was applauded and cheered when he declared that the riot Tuesday night had shown the necessity of Protestant organization. The cheering resumed when he said: "Get the A. P. A. or the Junior Order of United American Mechanics here, and you will have no more such demonstrations against speech. We must meet the Ancient Order of Hibernians with the American Protective Association, and show them that it is not necessary to get their permission to have a lecture in Savannah. Slattery then declared that he was not speaking in the interest of the A. P. A., but that after the riot he had wired the national president, and an organizer would be in Savannah in twenty-four hours. At the close of the lecture there were three cheers given for Slattery, and many went forward and signed a paper promising to unite with either of the orders he had mentioned. Slattery was escorted back to the hotel by a large body of police. Several hundred of those who had heard him followed to assist in protecting him. While there were many people on the streets to the hotel, there was no demonstration made against the ex-priest except hisses. Slattery announced that he intended to remain in Savannah until he could walk its streets without police protection. His presence will keep up the excitement, which has been intensified by the announcement that the A. P. A. organization would be perfected at once. Fifteen of the men said to have been prominent in the troubles Tuesday night have been arrested. Four of them were tried, of whom three were sent to jail for thirty days. Other arrests will follow.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News.
GLASGOW, March 1.—Traffic on the Clyde is completely suspended owing to the vast quantities of moving ice. River passenger steamers were torn from their moorings last night and a number of small crafts have been crushed and sunk.

VIENNA, March 1.—Prince Metternich, son of the famous Austrian diplomat of that name, was found dead in bed this morning. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

HAVANA, March 1.—The government troops have captured the whole insurgent band under the command of Antonio Lopez Coloma, who headed the uprising in the Matanzas district. The prisoners have been conveyed to Matanzas.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Chefoo says that all is quiet there. The Red Cross hospital there is full to overflowing with sick and wounded and Dr. Douthwaite is working incessantly to relieve them. Five thousand soldiers landed with loot have passed Chefoo fleeing from the Japanese. The Chinese inhabitants of Minghai are welcomed to leave the city. No males are allowed to leave the city. The wells in the surrounding country are filled with the bodies of women and children, who, having heard of the atrocities at Port Arthur, threw themselves in through fear of the approaching Japanese.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Tokyo, under the date of February 27th, says: "Field Marshal Oyama reports that on the morning of Feb. 24 the first division of the Japanese army about Kaiping defeated the enemy near Taping-Shan. In the afternoon of the same day a force of about 13,000 of the enemy, with 20 guns, began an attack from Peimataz, Tachahotz and Faoyanmin. After a heavy cannonade we attacked their centre at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and repulsed them, driving them toward Kingow. Our loss was 20 killed and 250 wounded, including seven officers. The enemy lost 200 killed. The number of their wounded is unknown. The natives state that the Chinese came in full force, 20,000 strong, led by General's Sung Ma, Shang and Chang-Sung."

PARIS, March 1.—Commandant Lechatterier, of the marine force, this morning fought a duel with M. Percher, who was also known as Harry Ali, inflicting a wound from the effects of which Ali died in a few minutes. The weapons used were swords. M. Lechatterier in the first encounter broke Ali's guard and drove the weapon through his opponent's body, piercing the right lung. The duel was the result of a controversy carried on through the colonial press. The meeting took place at Neuilly.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Home Secretary Asquith introduced the Factories bill, which provides for the allotment of 250 cubic feet of space to every person employed, prescribes that dangerous machinery shall be fenced in, forbids the exaction of overtime from persons under the age of 18 and reduces and limits the periods of overtime for women.

Groom Held Up by Tramps.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 1.—The experience of Edward Eyer, of Stanertown, this county, is unusual. He is to have been married to Silvia Wenzel, the pretty daughter of a Pine Creek farmer, Tuesday evening, and on that day came to this city to procure a marriage license. He missed the passenger train for home and decided to catch a freight. Two miles west of Williamsport three tramps, riding on the train, held up young Eyer. While two of them held pistol to his head the third rifled his pockets, taking therefrom the money which was to have paid for the honeymoon trip. They allowed him to keep his marriage license, but one of the tramps struck him in the face, dislocating his eye. It was nearly midnight when Eyer reached the home of his fiancée, where she and the wedding guest were waiting. The wedding was postponed until last night.

Fall of a Building and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—The rear wall of the old six-story malt house, on the northeast corner 43rd street and Tenth avenue, in course of demolition, fell suddenly at 9 o'clock this morning, carrying with it and burying in its ruins over a dozen workmen. Three men were found dead in the ruins; one man died on his way to the hospital, and several are known to be buried in the ruins and are supposed to be dead. Eight men were injured, some of them fatally. The contractors who were tearing down the building were arrested and held on the charge of manslaughter.

Will Benefit the Miners.

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—The bituminous coal producers and carriers will meet in this city on Monday to perfect plans for the mutual interests of the trade. It is said that under a plan to be proposed an advance can be secured of from 25 to 50 cents per ton, and that a sliding scale can be arranged with the miners which will enable them to participate in the results of the advance and receive better pay. Among the roads to be benefitted by this arrangement are the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio.

Fears an Eruption.

AYATLAN, Mexico, Mar. 1.—The inhabitants of this district are thoroughly alarmed over the frequent earthquake shocks which have occurred during the past month, and are in great trepidation of a sudden catastrophe. The shocks are accompanied by subterranean rumblings, followed by a discharge from artillery, which shakes the earth for nearly half a minute at a time.

Fatal Negro Fight.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 1.—At Kimball, a small place forty miles south of here a general fight yesterday took place among twenty-five colored people of both sexes, and one hundred shots were fired. Henry Nutt, Margaret Miles and another person were fatally wounded and four are in a serious condition from bullet wounds.

BECAME A CHARIOT OF FIRE.—A horse attached to the carriage of Dr. Harry M. Freas was fatally roasted by electricity after treading on a fallen guard wire in Philadelphia last evening. Dr. Freas and his driver, Jacob Yowler, narrowly escaped with their lives by jumping out of the carriage, which subsequently took fire. Dr. Freas was driving down the street when his horse trod upon the fallen wire. Instantly the wire encircled the horse in a fiery embrace and he plunged forward and fell writhing in the agonies of death. Dr. Freas and his driver leaped in terror from the carriage and both were more or less injured in the fall.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.

SENATE.

House bill to amend the acts forfeiting certain railroad grants so as to extend till January 1, 1897, the time within which persons entitled to purchase any of the forfeited lands shall be permitted to do so, and with a proviso that actual residence on the part of the purchaser shall not be required, if the land be fenced or cultivated, was passed.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution referring to the committee on foreign relations the message of the President of February 13, relating to the payment by the United States of the claims of Great Britain arising out of the Behring sea controversy, with instructions to examine into the question of the liability of the United States to Great Britain and the amount thereof, if any; and as to any liability of Great Britain or Canada arising out of such controversy.

Mr. Sherman questioned the wisdom of offering the resolution while the question was pending between the two Houses. He understood it to be now in conference. On that point he was corrected by Mr. Hale, who said that the appropriation of \$425,000 had been struck out by the House and had not been inserted by the Senate.

Mr. Morgan, who had been one of the American delegates to the Paris conference, said: "The British Parliament, according to the morning papers, seems to be acting on this subject now by anticipation. Sir George Baden-Powell says that they want to pay the Canadians and the recalcitrant and racially Americans who hired themselves out under the British flag to rob the government of the United States, violate its law and dishonor the country, and to pay them in advance, so as to have a moral claim against the United States for this \$425,000, not one shilling of which is due, not a shilling. I propose that the committee on foreign relations shall investigate that matter. There has been enough of falsehood and misrepresentation about this in official documents and in the newspapers to require, for the vindication of the honor of the country, that this investigation shall be made."

"I have no objection to it," said Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Turpie asked Mr. Morgan whether the text of the resolution did not propose a revision of the Behring Sea arbitration and was told by Mr. Morgan that it did not. The purpose was merely to ascertain what were the obligations of the respective governments under it. To that Mr. Turpie replied that the liabilities were *res adjudicata* and he asked that the resolution should go over. So it went over without action.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Manderson instructing the committee on rules to inquire into the propriety of recommending the appointment of a joint committee on "neurology" was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The doors were opened at 2 p. m. and the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill was proceeded with.

HOUSE.

Mr. Livingston submitted the conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. The House disagreed to the Senate amendments to the sundry civil and the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills, and agreed to the conference thereon asked by the Senate.

Mr. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and pass the House joint resolution providing for the publication of the results of the dairy tests made at the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Richardson, who made an unfavorable report on the joint resolution from the committee on printing on the grounds that the tests were not made by government agents or officials and that the cost would be \$80,000.

Mr. Hatch explained that the resolution had been modified so as to require an appropriation of only \$20,000, and urged the passage of the joint resolution as a matter of the greatest importance and value to the agricultural and dairy interests.

Mr. Richardson opposed the passage of the joint resolution. He said that to enter upon the field of publishing unofficial matter of this kind would be to open the door to an expenditure of millions of dollars. The tests had already been printed and circulated by the Jersey cattle dealers' association.

Mr. Payne, opposing the joint resolution, said that it was attempted to advertise one breed of cattle at the expense of the dairy payers of the country.

Mr. Henderson protested against this government being used as a club to beat down one class of farmers in favor of another.

Mr. Hatch read a telegram from the secretary of the short horn breeders association asking in the name of the members of that organization that the tests be printed.

Mr. Simpson said the tests were open to every breed of cattle, and if all were not represented it was because the owners of some of them were afraid they could not make a good showing. That the opposition to the publication of the results of the tests came from this class confirmed him in that opinion.

Mr. Bynum sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following clipping from the Meadville, Pa., Star, of February 11, which he said illustrated the practical value of dairy tests by experts: "A good joke was played on the Pennsylvania State Dairymen's Association that closed a meeting here on Friday. Six premiums were offered for the best butter that should be presented—three premiums on one-pound packages and three on five-pounds. Editor A. J. Palm, of the Messenger, has been vigorously opposing the present State law on the subject of butterine and in order to test the opinion of dairymen as to its usefulness for table use, he sent to Chicago for three packages of it, which he entered in the name of some of his former friends, the dairymen of course, thinking it was a joke. The treasurer of the association came into Mr. Palm's office on Saturday and informed him that the committee, consisting of Prof. Waters of the State college, John C. McClintock, a prominent dairymen near this city, and A. L. Wales, a Corry dairymen, had awarded his friends second premium on the one pound package, and third premium on the five pound package. The best of the joke is that the five pound package scored one point higher than the best butter in the one-pound package." The vote was taken yesterday and today. Yeas, 143; nays, 127. present and absent, 1. Two thirds not voting in the affirmative, the joint resolution failed of passage.

Dr. Frederick H. Hoadley, who was attached to the Greeley relief expedition of 1882, died on Monday at West Pond Beach, Fla.

Richard O'Gorman, the eminent Irish nationalist, scholar and orator, died at 10 o'clock last night at his home in New York, in the 75th year of his age.

The steamer Electrician, from New Orleans, has arrived at Liverpool, bringing the crew of the schooner John G. Morse, jr., from Wilmington for Georgetown. The schooner was abandoned in a sinking condition on February 13.

Southwest gales, with light snow and a cold wave will prevail in the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley and the Lake regions during the next thirty-six hours. It is expected the temperature there will fall to about 15 degrees above zero to-day.

The British consul and the United States consul general at Panama positively deny that they have any knowledge that any British warship had fired upon any vessel flying the American flag at Bluefields, Nicaragua. They declare the report of such an occurrence false.

George Magee, colored, was hanged in Frankfort, Ky., this morning for the murder of Charles Thomas, a fellow convict. Magee proved brave to the last. Two men fainted at the scene and were carried into the courthouse. Magee's neck was not broken and death was produced by strangulation. Magee was nineteen years of age.

At Fairburn, Ga., to-day Joe Dean, the negro convicted of the murder of a well-known white farmer, A. B. Leigh, who resided there, was hanged. Some time ago Dean confessed the crime which he was convicted for the purpose of robbery. He was at his own request allowed to make a speech at the court house in which he reiterated his confession and warned the people of his race against whisky and crime. "Fully three thousand people witnessed the execution. The first effort to hang the man failed, as